ASBESTOS

Vol. 4 JUNE, 1923 No. 12

FURNISHING A COMMON VANTAGE GROUND WHERE THOSE INTERESTED IN ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA MAY MEET FOR DISCUSSION

Published by

SECRETARIAL SERVICE

246 North 17 th Street **Philadelphia, Pa.**

(Entrance 1701 Winter Street)

... ASBESTOS ...

A MONTHLY MARKET JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE
ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA INDUSTRIES

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PUBLISHING OFFICE

246 NORTH 17th STREET

PHILADELPHIA, - PENNSYLVANIA

London Office - 2nd Floor, 86-88 Wardour St., W. I.

Volume IV JUNE 1923 Number 12

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Cover Page—Carrying Asbestos from mine to mill in Russia. In future this will be done by steam engines and tractors.
Photo by Courtesy of Allied American Corporation.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

U. S., CANADA AND MEXICO	$1.00 PER YEAR
FOREIGN COUNTRIES	2.00 " "
SINGLE COPIES	.20 EACH

Photo by courtesy B. Marcuse

HAND COBBING IN CANADIAN PIT
Another of the Series Showing Asbestos Workers in Many Lands

EDITORIALS

Co-operation That Counts.

Never before in the history of this country have business men, professional people and the laboring classes generally, appreciated the practical benefits that can be derived thru co-operation. There is not a day that is not marked by the announcement in the press of the decision of some group to participate in a mutual advertising campaign, launch a new bank, or underwrite some research investigation.

Today there are more than 6000 associations of employers, to say nothing of the scores of professional societies and the hundreds of labor bodies. Fully a dozen large industries have selected commissioners or secretaries to serve the various factors.

Broadly speaking, co-operation merely means helping the other fellow to help you. It is a case of "scratch my back and I'll scratch yours." The main point in association work to remember is that you *are going to benefit only to the extent that you co-operate.* The more you put into anything, whether it be your own development, your home or your business, the greater will be the dividends.

It is strange that the several factors in the asbestos industry are not more strongly organized. It also is true that every man thinks his own game is the worst and that the people in his industry are different than those in other lines. One well-known organizer who visited different cities to form new divisions of a national association was told "We have a peculiar problem here. Our people are different. They will not co-operate."

The organizer in question also was different. While others were saying "it can't be done," he went ahead and organized.

The writer knows of a professional association executive who has served several entirely different industries. He found that the people engaged in each industry believed their fellow competitors would not co-operate. Thru persistent efforts he finally induced them to work together, each for the other, all for one and one for all.

If people in other lines have found it worth while to

co-operate in various movements the asbestos men should find it so. Today such organizations as the copper and brass, coffee growers, Portland cement manufacturers, funeral directors, building industries, dairymen, fruit growers, laundry owners, paper manufacturers, music publishers, bakers and other groups are presenting national educational campaigns which are obtaining the desired results.

It is customary for association members who have attempted to co-operate but who have not reached the maximum results desired to attribute the failure of the movement in question to the paid secretary, little realizing that the paid worker cannot force the members who constitute his employers to give him the desired support. The great trouble with the members of many organizations is that they assume their responsibility to the association ends with the payment of their dues, while, as a matter of fact, *that is where their responsibility begins*

At the present time there is one organization in the asbestos industry which is said to have the support of about two-thirds of the manufacturers engaged in that particular line. Altho the association in question has been functioning for but a short time, the results have gratified all of the members. What is the matter with the outsiders who are apparently deaf to the appeals of the secretary who has attempted to interest them in the work of the association? The trouble with some people is that, when approached by a professional secretary, they suspect that the man is merely trying to hold down his job and do not appreciate that *they* have more at stake than he.

The hour has arrived when the manufacturers of asbestos products should get together and stick together. If they are unable to do so there is something radically wrong somewhere. The time is here when intelligent selfishness should be in style.

There are none so blind as they who will not see!

Taking the Iron from Asbestos.

There is being perfected at the present time a process whereby the iron and magnesia can be chemically separated from asbestos.

We have no information as to the process itself, beyond

the fact that it is a chemical one, but the results are interesting, not to say astounding.

The resulting fibre is termed "fibrous quartz" by the discoverer of the process, as, of course. after the iron and magnesia are taken out it would not, technically, be asbestos (at least not so far as chemical composition is concerned), and this fibrous quartz is very soft, strong, and can be spun into yarn without the use of cotton. The separated particles of iron can be seen and are attracted by a magnet. We have a small quantity of these iron particles here which may be examined by anyone interested.

The material would be particularly desirable for use in electrical insulation work, since it contains no iron. It has, in fact, been tried out by some of the larger electrical companies, and tested with very interesting results.

Another function it would perform admirably is as journal box packing, as it would eliminate all danger of a hot box.

The fibrous quartz, of which we have sample, was made from chrysotile asbestos, but the same method can be used with amphibole, and in fact the discoverer of the process is now working on some blue amphibole which we gave him. He is really more interested in amphibole than in chrysotile, as amphibole is easily obtained in the United States, and if his experiments are successful, they will turn to commercial use a material which has hitherto been of practically no value.

No doubt some of our readers have heard of this process; in fact, it was first brought to our attention over a year ago. Mention is made of it at this time because the inventor of the process recently called at our office and showed us samples.[1]

Contact.

In things electrical, that they may properly function, there must be "contact."

While the actual space signified by this contact is extremely small, it is, nevertheless, all important. Eliminate

[1]The inventor of this process would welcome specimens of amphibole which he could treat in this manner, and anyone interested in amphibole deposits can obtain his name and address by writing "ASBESTOS."

the contact between your electric appliances, and the wires feeding the electricity, and you have no light, no heat, no power.

Just as contact is important in the electrical world, it is very necessary in the business world.

The salesman miles away from his home office must be made to feel that his house is constantly in touch with him. Break the contact between the office and the salesman even for a little while, and sales slump.

Imagine a salesman distant from his home office, who never hears from that office except when he asks for some sort of information, or when a change in price is made and he is duly and formally notified, or his attention is called to some error he has made.

Such a practice is far too common, and how those firms expect to get any sort of results from their sales force is beyond our comprehension. They not only lose business—they soon acquire a dissatisfied and restless organization.

The live, aggressive concern has a sales manager who keeps in constant touch with his men. He compliments them when they send in orders of some volume; he encourages them when the amount of business received is small; he gives them the benefit of every suggestion and sales point he can dig up; he talks to them on paper. His salesmen know that they can go to him with any question, any grievance, and be confident that even if it cannot be completely answered or adjusted, it will at least receive the very best attention the sales manager is able to give it.

In the large organization the house organ accomplishes wonders as that not only keeps the men in touch with the house, but keeps them in touch with each other as well, giving them the benefit of the other fellows' experiences.

Even the house organ, however, should be supplemented by letters, personal to one man only, for then the salesman knows that in your estimation he is not merely one of a group, but an individual unit, and a mighty important unit at that.

A most handy possession for the sales manager to have is a "nose for news." He should be able to scent a sales story a mile off, and then be adept at getting the full story and putting it up to his men in the manner that it will most forcefully appeal to them. A "nose for news" is not

very hard to cultivate and will time after time uncover interesting and helpful sales points.

It would be well for every firm in the asbestos business if they have a sales force, to check themselves on this "contact" idea. How many times a week do you let your men hear from you and when they do receive a letter, is it the kind that will spur them on to greater effort and make them feel that their efforts are appreciated?

Comments on Various Markets

Cotton.

Moyse & Holmes, 67 Exchange Place, New York City, in commenting on market conditions in cotton, say:

The Government will publish at noon June first, a report on the condition of the cotton crop as of May 25th.

In view of the urgent necessity for a large crop this season, the cotton trade is waiting with unusual interest for this report. Private estimates so far point to a condition under the ten-year average of 75. It would seem that the recent drastic decline in price is due more to psychological than fundamental causes.

At the present time the cotton future market is steady with an upward trend.

Wire.

The copper market, after experiencing a decided slump during the past month (going as low as 14¾c for small lots in second hands) has stiffened up a little and may now be considered as 15c for electrolytic copper wire bars, at which price producers are holding firmly in the expectation that there will soon be a buying movement which might result in prices recovering some more of the loss.

Spelter is a shade weaker and rather quiet at home and abroad, for both spot and future deliveries. Nearby deliveries may be quoted at 6.75c for Prime Western.—*Standard Underground Cable Co., Philadelphia.*

To get things coming your way it is first necessary to go after them.

MARKET CONDITIONS

The boom danger is over. Business has slackened enough so that business men can vacationize with some serenity of mind and the promise that, as Forbes expresses it, "Good times may be expected to continue for some time." "Dangerous inflation is much less likely" says Forbes, and the Industrial Digest in its June number begins its comments on business conditions "Back to Normalcy. Back to the safe and sane days of moderate prices, average production, ordinary orders and a full day's work for a fair day's pay." While this latter prediction seems to be somewhat exaggerated, or the result of over enthusiasm, at least there is much less to worry about than two months ago when markets, both in materials and labor, were steadily climbing toward a dizzy height, and appeared to be due for a sharp, quick fall.

Some improvement is noted in world conditions also. The appointment of Stanley Baldwin as Prime Minister of England, to succeed Bonar Law resigned, is perhaps the most important recent happening and is hailed by all—English, French, Americans—with great satisfaction.

As to asbestos:

In the raw material market demand and price appear to remain unchanged, prices having an upward tendency, particularly due to conditions at the mines. Demand is fair.

Naturally, the curtailment in building (slump is no longer considered a proper word to use) has pulled down, somewhat, the sales totals in the insulation market. Reports from various parts of the country can be summarized in a few words: Cut prices, especially on quantities, high labor costs, demand only fair and prospective business normal or below—no sign of boom. In more than one instance our correspondents state that "prices *should* be higher." Evidently the question is "Will they?"

In the textile line, demand seems to be gradually, very gradually it is true, increasing. The chief trouble is price. In general, textile manufacturers are not especially optimistic, and the packing line appears particularly discouraging, possibly because of the almost entire cessation of marine work. Uncertainty in the shipping lines naturally

results in the buying of only those materials whch are absolutely necessary. The textile market looks as tho it is in for a long hard pull, and manufacturers and dealers alike would do well to prepare, by being certain that their prices show a fair profit, and by bending every energy, aside from price cutting, toward creating new markets and new customers.

There is little use in mentioning brake lining in this discussion—it is about the best line in the industry at present. "With production of automobiles increasing each month (April production totalled 381,745, and May an increase of 6% over April, or a total of 404,992 cars and trucks), with "good brake" campaigns being instituted daily, brake lining is certain to continue its present good demand—but, what about price?

In general the asbestos business has no more troubles than other industries—perhaps not quite as many.

Editor's Note: The editor would be glad to receive from time to time, from readers, comments on the market conditions in any particular asbestos line, as they enable us to give an authoritative opinion on the overall conditions prevailing.

"ASBESTOS" is compiling a list of trade names or brand names on Asbestos manufactured products. Will our readers help us by sending in a list of such trade or brand names? The information is wanted merely for reference purposes. Very often someone inquires for the name of the firm making a certain material, giving the trade name, and the more complete our list is the better service are we able to give along this line.

Prepared Roofing

By H. C. Werner

CHAPTER II—ASBESTOS ROOFING

This type of roofing is manufactured from asbestos rock fibre and then impregnated with a bituminous preparation, the process being slightly similar to that used in the making of rag felt roofing.

The asbestos rock fibre, which is a mineral unaffected by oxidizing influences, is procured from mines in Canada, Arizona, South Africa, Russia, etc. In the manufacturing of asbestos felts it is preferable to use the tougher and stronger fibres. With the more modern and improved methods of manufacture, however, it has been found that asbestos fibres from one quarter to one-half inch long can be successfully used in the making of the unsaturated asbestos felts—the first step toward the finished roofing felts. The fibres must be long enough, however, so that when the unsaturated felt is handled there will be no breakage. In the making of these felts a binder or matrix, such as starch, flour, cold water paste or similar organic substance, not exceeding 5%, is required, this giving great tensile strength. Lime or sometimes silicate of soda has often been used as a binder or hardener.

The first process of making the unimpregnated asbestos felt is practically the same as that of the rag felt material. The asbestos fibres are put in a vat where water is added, as well as the binders previously mentioned, and the entire mass made into a pulp. If any particles of sand, etc., still adhere to the fibres, they fall to the bottom of the vat. The pulp is put into another vat or chest and continually stirred so that the mass is entirely uniform, and from here it is put into a box from which the material is regulated as to the quantity fed into the paper or feltmaking machine.

From here it is again put into a so-called flow-box where more water is added. The pulp is now fed, or deposited, on a revolving screen covered cylinder and then transferred to a woolen felt which is continuous. The thickness of the asbestos felt is determined by the consistency of the pulp, the number of cylinders used and the speed of the machine. Another woolen felt is placed on top of the as-

bestos unsaturated felt. In other words, the asbestos felt is now between two woolen felts, the three are then put thru heavy press rolls which squeeze out all the surplus water and thus at the same time mat the fibres together. The asbestos felt is then led over long rows of steam-heated cylindrical dryers, where the moisture is gradually driven out so that a dry, unimpregnated asbestos felt is obtained.

The felt must be porous enough to admit the greatest amount of impregnating material, because asbestos fibre itself is a stone, non-saturant, non-tubular and non-capillary. In other words, the unimpregnated asbestos felt now produced is a sheet of pliable fibrous stone. If made too dense it is impossible to fill all the voids with the impregnating material, which is the waterproofing agent. If made very porous, it will not hold itself together. This is one of the secrets in the manufacturing of the unimpregnated asbestos felt—to secure a felt which will be of sufficient strength and porosity so that it will take up asphalt of enough density to waterproof the felt permanently.

To continue with the next process, the unimpregnated asbestos felt is then impregnated by putting it thru a tank of hot asphalt which fills in all the voids and at the same time coats the fibres. The felt is then passed thru two heavy rolls, one on top of the other, which squeeze in the asphalt and set the fibres. This impregnated asbestos felt can now be used for temporary roofing purpose, or as a slater's felt under slate or asbestos shingles.

If however, a roofing felt is desired to stand many years of service, two, three or four impregnated asbestos felts are taken, depending whether a two, three or four ply roofing is desired, and these are cemented together. This is done by passing the felts thru another machine that applies hot asphalt cement which is very adhesive, in between the sheets and these are put thru two rollers, pressed together and thus is formed a composite sheet of two, three or four layers. This impregnated asbestos felt is then the finished asbestos roofing felt and looks somewhat similar to the saturated rag felt roofing without its waterproof coating.

Some manufacturers combine one unimpregnated and one or more impregnated sheets, so that the asbestos roofing will have one black surface and the other will be white. This white sheet does not absorb the light or heat and is a reacting agent against the sun's rays.

The word ply has been used in connection with asbestos roofing and this is correct, despite the fact that the finished asbestos felt for roofing purposes is one sheet. But this one sheet, as explained above, consists of two to four felts cemented together, which is unlike the rag felt roofing as that is put up in one solid sheet and then saturated with asphalt. In other words, in the case of a four ply asbestos roofing felt you have four sheets of impregnated asbestos and between these the adhesive layer of asphalt which holds each of these sheets to the other, or one might say that the four ply asbestos roofing is composed of four distinct and separate sheets of stone roofing in itself.

Recently asbestos roofing felts have been made having a coating of red or green crushed slate, this being added while the asphalt was still hot. The idea of this is not to give additional protection to the asbestos roofing, for in itself it requires none, but, due to the demand for an embellished roofing which has arisen from house owners who desired an artistic effect instead of the plain black or white surface. There is no asbestos roofing on the market today that requires a protective coating of any kind.

CHAPTER III—COMPARISON

Undoubtedly there has arisen while our readers have been reading the descriptions of rag felt and asbestos roofing, the question as to which is the better of the two.

The most important point is the difference between the fibres of these materials, in relation to their capillary attractions.

For instance, if a drop of ink is let fall on a blotter it does not stay in one spot, but quickly spreads, the excess ink having been absorbed or taken up by the other fibres because they are tubular and absorbent, and these assist in the spreading. This spreading effect is really capillary movement or attraction.

And this is exactly the same idea with rag felt roofing. Let the protective coating once be punctured in any way or the felts become cracked, and the fibres will rot and decay not only where they are exposed to the weather, but they also are affected in a short time quite some distance away from the spot. Rag felt roofings are often made with a coal tar pitch or a poor asphaltic saturant, thus depending upon the waterproof coating to preserve the roofing felt proper.

The coal tar pitch, a poor grade asphalt, is not very flexible at low temperatures, therefore the cold in winter has a tendency to cause brittleness and thus cracking of the felts occurs. Or during summer, due to the sun's rays, the asphalt or coal tar pitch will run, and since the saturant is not given proper protection, evaporation sets in. This evaporation is assisted by capillary attraction, the sun's rays drawing out the oils. The vegetable and animal fibres, being tubular, of course do their share of transmitting the oils into the air. With this evaporation going on, the fibres assisting because they are capillary and tubular, the felts become dried, they tend to crack, the waterproofing quality is gone and the animal and vegetable fibres begin to rot and decay for they are not immune to this.

With the asbestos felts no protective coating is required. The fibres are mineral, and they are non-tubular, non-absorbent and non-capillary and therefore each fibre must be coated with a waterproofing cement which cements one fibre to another thus a flexible, fibrous stone felt is secured. Since asbestos felts are made in layers, such as the four ply felt, you could puncture the top layer and still have left underneath, three impregnated asbestos felts or layers of stone, whose waterproofing qualities would be unaffected. With the rag felt it is only necessary to puncture the protective coating in order to cause rot and decay of the fibres, but with the asbestos felts, even if you puncture the top layer, no decaying of the fibres will occur. Why is this? Since the asbestos fibres take nothing, they give nothing. The sun's rays will not cause evaporation. In fact, they retard evaporation of volatilization and instead, seal in any of the asphaltic oils in the waterproofing rather than assisting their disappearance into the atmosphere. As stated before, the vegetable and animal fibres of rag felt roofing rot and decay; the asbestos felts are immune from this. There is a total lack of vegetable, animal or organic fibres in the asbestos felts, thus they remain permanently unchanged because they are practically a layer of stone.

Animal and vegetable fibres have one advantage over those of mineral, in that they have temporary strength. However, asbestos fibres produce a felt of sufficient strength, even if not the maximum, which is demonstrated by its long lasting qualities and durability.

Undoubtedly when the word asbestos was first men-

tioned one immediately thought of the fireproof qualities. The Fire Underwriters' Laboratories give the asbestos roofing felts a higher rating, viz: Class "A" for 4-ply and Class "B" for 3-ply, as against Class "C" for those of the heavy or so called 3-ply rag felt type. In fact, some of the latter receive no rating at all. The asbestos roofing manufacturers generally say that the asbestos roofings are more fire resisting than those of the rag felt, but one can claim they are actually fireproof. Take a sample of 4-ply asbestos roofing and tack it at the four corners to a solid board about 7/8 inch thick; then subject it to a blow torch flame. The asphalt, due to the extreme heat, will melt and the four plies of asbestos roofing will then separate at and near the point where the blow torch flame is being held. The asbestos felts will not puncture, but only remain hot as long as the flame is being applied, and upon removal, quickly cool. If the felt is removed from the board, there will be little or no signs of a scorched board. Upon cutting the 4-ply asbestos roofing thru, at the point where the flame was applied, four distinct layers of asbestos felt or sheets of stone are noticed. This is one of the best demonstrations of the excellent fireproof qualities of asbestos roofing felts. Many industrial plants such as foundries, steel plants, or those manufacturing plants located near railroads are now using nothing but asbestos roofing on account of this protection against fire.

When rag felt roofing is sold, the manufacturer in giving a guarantee for a certain number of years insists that the felt be coated at least every two or three years with a bituminous paint which he sells for that purpose. This is done in order to continually renew the waterproof coating which is required to preserve the felt.

Asbestos felts are sold without this condition, in fact some manufacturers insist that the felts are not to be coated if a guarantee is desired, and it is rarely, if ever, that the asbestos felts require a bituminous coating after the roofing has been in service for a number of years.

The asbestos roofing actually pays for itself as against the cost of the rag felt roofing, in a few years, for we must consider the cost of the bituminous paint, and the labor for applying it, when figuring the cost of the rag felt roofing.

It is interesting to note that former manufacturers of

rag felt roofing have turned to the production of asbestos felts and now only manufacture the former in order to meet the demands for a low priced, temporary roofing felt.

At present the large buyers of asbestos felts are the industrial plants, manufacturers and a few house owners, but it is interesting to note that every year there is an increasing demand for this product, which is a good indicaton that the general public is awakening to the good qualities of asbestos felt roofing. It resolves itself into a question of whether a roofing is desired of rags or rock, and which of the two lasts the longer.

Even an Oven Finds Asbestos Useful

Asbestos is used extensively by the Central Oil & Gas Stove Company, manufacturers of the Florence oil cook stoves, oil heaters and ovens, at Gardner, Mass.

In their porcelain enamelling plant asbestos cloth mittens are used by the men in handling the hot pieces of metal after the baking process.

But the Florence oven for oil cook stoves makes even greater use of asbestos in the form of paper. This oven is so built as to distribute the heat evenly in its every part. The upper top lining is curved to prevent heat pockets and this top as well as the sides and back is lined with a ten pound asbestos paper.

Plate by Courtesy of Central Oil & Gas Stove Co.

The heat distributor in the bottom of the oven, however, is the unique feature. The distributor is built on scientific principles, and is V-shaped, as will be seen from the illustration, with a dead air space inside which acts as an insulator. The lining of asbestos aids in insulating and the heat from the burner therefore is carried around the sides and ends and evenly distributed thruout the oven, thus causing the bread or other cooking to brown evenly. Without this insulation the heat would go directly to the food containers on the grate.

Black Lake Asbestos and Chrome Company
LIMITED

Controlling
Union Asbestos Mines
Southwark Mines
Imperial Asbestos Mines
Black Lake Chrome Mines
Coleraine Chrome Mines

Mines at Black Lake, Que.
Canada

CRUDES and FIBRES
Shingle Fibres a Specialty

Head Office
Jacobs Building
MONTREAL

Branch Offices
Paris Yokohama Hamburg

Automobiles and Asbestos

By a Practical Automobile Man

The automobile industry stands for the second largest commercial industry in the world.

Asbestos stands for probably the most important feature in the automobile—the lining of its brakes.

In the early days of 1895 when there were only approximately 300 automotive vehicles in the entire country, almost anything could be used for stopping the car, as they could only move at the rate of four and a half to six miles an hour. The brake question at that time was not so important and usually bronze bands against steel gave the answer.

Today there is enough automotive power in the United States alone to remove the *entire* population of this great country over its boundary lines in *fourteen* days. More than two million automobiles were manufactured in the United States last year. This vast army of cars made by the 118 manufacturers, requires for original brake lining equipment alone, approximately 10,000,000 feet—figuring five feet to each car.

The entire rolling automobile parade, approximately 12,000,000 cars, is using at the present moment 60,000,000 feet of brake lining, or over 11,000 miles.

Since at least 60% of the cars require new brake lining every six months, the quantity required for replacement each year is 36,000,000 feet, making a total of brake lining used in United States during the year, of 96,000,000 feet, or enough, if laid end to end, to reach across the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific five times. (In other words, about 18,000 miles).

Taking 40c as a conservative average wholesale per foot cost, the total return on the sales for the year would be $38,400,000.

A commercial car, in use daily averages 30 miles per day and in traffic will apply the brakes on an average of eight times per mile. In round figures, this means 240 times daily, or 87,965 times yearly, and in order to bring the entire fleet of automobiles in the United States to a standstill as many times as this one individual car, it would require a brake application of 1,055,580,000,000

times, a figure which makes you dizzy to read it. (The above figures are conservative for by actual count, a Dodge car operated for commercial use, applied its brakes 480 times in one day.)

Much has been said concerning brakes and brake lining, but if we go forward we find Asbestos also used in many of the most intricate parts of the automobile. In order to get compression, copper lined Asbestos Gaskets for spark plug porcelains are necessary to make the motor perform its duty.

Without the use of Asbestos Gaskets for water pump packing, it would be quite impossibble to consider that you had a really satisfactory cooling system.

As to cylinder head gaskets, it is only fair to say that there are 12,000,000 in use, with 50% replacement per year, making a total of 18,000,000 cylinder head gaskets used in automobiles during the year.

Asbestos is used on the chassis of automobiles for the mounting of bodies so that squeaks are almost entirely eliminated. It would be very unsatisfactory to have the little birds singing, but Asbestos tells the tale.

It is quite necessary to have Asbestos Woven Clutch Rings to make your motor verse differential, because they get together when they are engaged. Conservatively 7,200,000 cars in use today have installed on them approximately 43,200,000 of these clutch rings which are indispensable.

Indeed the limit of possibilities in the Asbestos market pertaining to automobiles is not yet in sight.

At present we have a few very urgent and particular needs. One is for salesmen's stories. Surely asbestos salesmen run up against some amusing, queer or interesting circumstances in their work—a novel use for the material for instance—arguments advanced against its use, etc. All this would be helpful to fellow salesmen—send it along. We pay for such articles.

Photographs, too, we can always use. Particularly those of new plants.

And we particularly want news items—concerning change in personnel, erection of new plants, or remodeling of old ones, births, deaths, or marriages, etc.

Imports and Exports of Asbestos

Imports into U. S. A.

Unmanufactured Asbestos—

	February 1923		March 1923	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
From France	...	47.00	...	.....
Germany	160	12,000.00	...	.....
England	280	66,827.00	271	$50,099.00
Canada	6,783	365,357.00	12,315	580,294.00
China	...	.....	6	334.00
Br. South Africa	...	.....	...	.....
Port E. Africa	...	.....	30	12,500.00
Total	7,223	$444,231.00	12,622	$645,072.00

Manufactured Asbestos—

	February 1923		March 1923	
	Lbs.	Value	Lbs.	Value
From Belgium	...	....	839,171	$13,554.00
Germany	118	$30.00	500	600.00
Hungary	...	....	....	....
England	9,546	5,046.00	6,418	4,133.00
Canada	74,308	4,494.00	16,371	738.00
Total	83,972	$9,570.00	862,460	$19,025.00

Exports from the U. S. A.

Exports of Unmanufactured Asbestos for the month of March totalled 6 tons valued at $680.00.

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Gooas:

		March
Paper, Millboard and Rollboard	122,861 lbs.	$11,465.00
Pipe Covering and Cement	444,439 "	39,447.00
Textiles, Yarn and Packing	72,814 "	48,693.00
Magnesia and manufactures of	547,565 "	31,951.00
Roofing	4,498 sq. ft.	14,796.00
Other manufactures of Asbestos	185,445 lbs.	66,052.00

Imports by England.

During the month of March England imported the following raw Asbestos (including Asbestic):

From Rhodesia	1476 tons
From Canada	99 tons
From Other Countries	90 tons
Total	1615 tons

Exports From Canada (Raw Asbestos)

	March 1923		March 1922	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
United Kingdom	580	$25,213.00	179	$24,787.00
United States	8,919	621,956.00	5,481	231,480.00
Australia	....	.....	....	.....
Austria	....	.....	....	.....
Belgium	467	27,025.00	275	26,210.00
France	326	24,200.00	498	54,806.00
Germany	556	50,813.00	1,490	151,180.00
Italy	....	.....	....	.....
Japan	1,050	59,712.00	310	15,130.00
Netherlands	113	10,475.00	40	19,095.00
Spain	....	.....	....	.....
Switzerland	....	.....	....	.....
Other Countries	....	.....	....	.....
Total	12,011	$819,394.00	8,273	$522,688.00
Sand and Waste—				
United Kingdom	1	15.00	....	.....
United States	5,790	64,666.00	2,650	24,104.00
Other Countries	180	2,865.00	....	.....
Grand Total	17,982	$886,940.00	10,923	$546,792.00

Summaries.

A report on Asbestos compiled by the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch of the Department of the Interior of the Canadian Government (find further mention of this report on page 47) gives an interesting tabulation of imports and exports of *Manufactured Asbestos Goods,* by the principal producing and consuming countries for the years 1913 and 1919, and we have taken the liberty of publishing this tabulation for the benefit of our readers:

	Imports		Exports	
	1913	1919	1913	1919
United Kingdom	$1,221,350	$240,763	$508,618	$2,368,983
Canada	503,374	657,810	196,067	261,274
United States	389,664	257,381	754,102	4,431,132
Southern Rhodesia	316	549		
Union of South Africa	41,042	120,748		1,837

It's better to take things as they come than to miss them as they go.

The Editor's Page

Our issues have been so crowded in recent months that we have had no chance for a chat with our readers.

But we cannot let this, the last issue of Volume IV go to press without expressing appreciation for the loyal support given us by both subscribers and advertisers. You have probably noticed the several new ads running in recent issues.

Another thing which encourages us is the recent increase in subscriptions. We are, of course, continually bringing "ASBESTOS," to the attention of new asbestos firms or new lists of people likely to be interested, but we find that our subscribers are boosting for us also.

All this encourages us to renewed effort to make "ASBESTOS" interesting and helpful. Of course we make some mistakes, some errors will slip thru, no matter how faithfully we try to avoid them, and we are always grateful when they are pointed out to us.

Our readers can help us also by telling us what interests them most. Do you find the statistical data most helpful, or the general articles, or the comments on market conditions? Let us know what you want in the way of editorial matter and we will see that you get it, if that be possible.

By the way, don't forget to have Volume IV of "ASBESTOS" bound. Some of our readers keep a standing order with us for the binding of each volume. We will be glad to handle such requests, or very possibly you can have it done in your own home town. Our prices are $5.00 per volume when we furnish the copies of the magazine, or $2.50 when you send us your old copies for binding. It takes a month to six weeks to have the work done, so orders should reach us promptly after the June issue is received.

Most urgent of all, when a new man comes into your organization, give him a copy of "ASBESTOS" (or have us send him one) and suggest that he subscribe.

There's not much meat on the bone of contention.

Production Statistics

Italy.

An official publication of the Italian Government estimates the Asbestos production in Italy during 1922 as 500 metric tons, (551+ short tons).

Rhodesia.

Production of Asbestos in Rhodesia during February 1923, as reported by the Rhodesia Chamber of Mines is as follows:

	Tons	Value
Bulawayo District—		
Nil Desperandum (Afr. Asb. Min. Co. Ltd.)	138	£2,754
Shabanie (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Ltd.)	480	12,011
Lomagundi District—		
Ethel (Union and Rhod. Tr. Ltd.)	15	375
Victoria District—		
Balmain (Afr. Asb. Min. Co. Ltd.)	55	1,102
Gath's (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	271	6,784
King (Rho. King Asb. Co. Ltd.)	254	5,077
Shashi (Mashaba T. & T. Co. Ltd.)	5	25
	1218	£28,128

Union of South Africa.

The Department of Mines and Industries report the following shipments of Asbestos during February 1923:

	Tons	Value
Transvaal	368	£4,468
Cape	426	5,555
	794	10,023

Russia.

The India Rubber Journal gives the production of Asbestos in Russia during 1922 as 3,266 tons, this production covering, in reality, the period from Oct. 1, 1921 to September 30th, 1922. During the months of October to December 1922 inclusive 613 tons were produced.

Pray, yes. But when you get off your knees, don't sit down. Hustle.

NEWS OF GENERAL INTEREST

The first national conference of automobile trade secretaries and managers will be held at the Hotel Drake, Chicago, July 23 to 24th inclusive, under the auspices of the National Automobile Dealers' Association.

Dr. Oliver Bowles, mineral technologist of the Bureau of Mines, has been designated by the Secretary of the Interior as superintendent of the new mining experiment station of the bureau to be established at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J. The new station will undertake selected problems in mining, treatment of non-ceramic uses of such non-metallic minerals as bauxite, Fuller's earth, graphite, limestone, slate, asbestos, talc, etc.

Mr. S. Roland Hall, whom our readers will remember as one time having charge of the Magnesia Association advertising campaign, has just published a book "The Handbook of Business Correspondence." The price of the book is $5.00, and knowing Mr. Hall, we can vouch for its value to the correspondent. The book can be obtained from the McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 370 Seventh avenue, New York City.

Mr. Joseph W. Hays has recently completed the organization of a corps of consulting combustion engineers to be known as Jos. W. Hays and Associates, with headquarters at Michigan City, Ind. The organization will be prepared to render consulting service in steam plants in all parts of the country. Every man in the organization will be a combustion expert of wide practical experience.

The National Association of Stationary Engineers will hold its annual convention at Buffalo, N. Y., September 10 to 14, 1923. If readers are interested in obtaining space at the exhibit connected with this convention, they should address the National Exhibitors' Association, F. N. Chapman Secretary, Care A. Leschen & Sons Rope Company, 5909 Kennerly avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

The Ninth National Exposition of Chemical Industries will be held in the Grand Central Palace, New York City, during the week of September 17th.

A recent issue of "Auto Topics" contained an article under the title "Four Wheel Brakes Arousing Interest."

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

The Black Lake Asbestos and Chrome Company reports the finding of a very promising vein of crude, showing a length of about three inches, and having been opened up a considerable distance. Three veins alongside this large one contain asbestos one-half inch in length and two others show inch material. The quality in all the veins is said to be excellent.

According to the India Rubber Journal, a private company has been formed in London under the style of Dr. Hogyes Asbestos Sock Company, Limited, with a capital of £1,000 to take over the business carried on by Mr. E. Teny at 148, City road, London, and operating under the name of the Dr. Hogyes Asbestos Sock Company. The first directors are R. A. James and R. S. Phillips.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Anderson of Chicago Ill., announce the arrival of a daughter, Florence Marian, on April 28th, 1923. Mr. Anderson is vice president of the Sall Mountain Company.

We note from current news that H. L. Faust of St. Louis, Mo., manager of the automotive and electrical department of Johns-Manville, Inc., made an address on "Safety and Brake Lining„ before the members of the Motor League of South Texas, at Houston, Texas, during the last week of April.

Advices from Switzerland inform us that the asbestos mine owned by Meynadier and Company of Zurich, is at the present time lying entirely idle and unworked and it is unlikely that mining will ever be resumed.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Helen Margaret Boyersmith to W. H. Bosworth, on May 19, 1923 at Franklin, Penna. Many of our readers will recall Mr. Bosworth as former assistant sales manager of the Franklin Manufacturing Company.

At a meeting of the Transvaal & Rhodesian Estates Limited, held in London on April 6th, H. G. Latilla, Chairman, stated that developments of their asbestos property have steadily proceeded with excellent results, better fibre having been found at the lower depths. Certain experiments were carried out as to the best method of dressing the rough cobs and were entirely successful. An enlarged plant will be erected which will produce a better dressed fibre and give a greater monthly tonnage.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the United States has just issued their Trade Information Bulletin

No. 20, on "Asbestos World Production and Trade," by C. C. Miller. While the information contained is not particularly new, our readers may be interested in looking the bulletin over, and can obtain it by addressing the Bureau at Washington, or "ASBESTOS" will procure one for you upon request.

Our readers have probably noticed the many newspaper articles concerning Charles B. Manville and his connection with the financial enterprises of Mrs. Myrtle B. Hayes.

A recent issue of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, contains an account of the recovery of bodies from a burning oil well near Corsicana, Texas. The recovery was effected by the use of an asbestos suit.

According to newspaper reports, Johns-Manville, Inc., has opened a new office at 2407 University avenue, S. E., Minneapolis. The office will serve the twin cities and will replace the former Minneapolis office.

"ASBESTOS" has received from Bell's United Asbestos Company, Limited, their annual report for 1922. The report shows:

Result of the year's operations, a net profit of			£36,850	10 11
To which has to be added amount brought forward			34,013	9 1
			£70,864	0 0
Less, Interim Dividends, paid as under:				
On 6 per cent Preference Shares paid Aug. 1, 1922	£1,800			
2½ per cent on Ordinary Shares paid Oct. 23, 1922	7,338	6		
			9,138	6 0
Leaving for Appropriation			£61,725	14 0

From this is deducted the sum of £1,800 for balance of dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum due on Cumulative Preference Shares to 31st of December, 1922 (paid 1st of February last) leaving a remainder of £59,925 14s 0d.

The Directors have recommended the payment on May 14, 1923 of dividend on ordinary shares of 1s 6d per share, which with the interim dividend paid on the 23rd of October last, makes a total distribution at the rate of 10 per cent for the year. The balance, £37,910 16s 0d is to be carried forward.

According to the India Rubber Journal, Todrick, Tapp & Co., Ltd., (mechanical india rubber and asbestos goods) have moved from 4 Fenchurch Buildings, E. C. 3, to 30 Great St. Helens, E. C. 3.

ASBESTOS

W. Jesseman & Company, Newport, Mon., England, have converted their firm into a private limited company, under the title W. Jesseman & Company, Limited. They are manufacturers of India-rubber, asbestos and leather goods.—*India Rubber Journal.*

An article "Spinning Asbestos Fibre" which appeared in the May 1st issue of the Canadian Textile Journal, translated from "Kunstoffe" contains some statements which are rather novel. Among them are the following:

"The largest deposits of the mineral (asbestos) are found in Canada, the North of Italy, Corsica, Siberia and Cape Colony. Smaller deposits are also found in Germany and Austria . . . .

"If the packing cord is to be colored, then the threads of asbestos are led thru baths of dyestuffs. Asbestos fibre possesses the property of absorbing color very readily . . . .

"The principal properties of the fibre which are responsible for its extensive applications are its resistance to fire, poor conductivity of heat and its ability to deaden sound. The latter property makes it particularly useful for the manufacture of theatre drop-curtains and wall hangings."

The business carried on by L. F. Harrington as the Lincolnshire Asbestos and Rubber Company, Thorold street, Grimsby, England, has now been converted into a private limited liability company with a capital of £2,000 under the style of Lincolnshire Asbestos & Rubber Co., Ltd. L. Harrington is permanent governing director subject to holding 1,000 shares.—India Rubber Journal.

The original concern of the British Uralite Company, Limited, registered in 1908 with a nominal capital of £91,875, has been taken over as from October 1922, by the British Uralite and Cellactite Works of Higham, near Rochester, where the process of manufacturing uralite asbestos cement sheets is carried on, including fireproof building materials, roofing slates, stove pipes, etc. The London Sales Office is at Lincoln House, 296-302 High Holborn, W. C. 1.

A mimeographed brochure on Asbestos has recently been prepared by the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada, and a copy of it is in our hands. This brochure contains various statistics on production, imports and exports of Asbestos, uses of the material, etc. If any of our readers would like to look it over we will be glad to lend it to them.

It is reported that the Chicago Asbestos Table Mat Company now located at 215 Loomis St., Chicago, has purchased a site on Irving Park Boulevard, near Mozart, for a new factory building. The new structure will not be erected for a year.

ASBESTOS

The Asbestoseal Engineering Company of Chicago, has recently been incorporated by Hiram M. Wheeler, James B. Heffernan and John L. Kemper, with a capital of $20,000. Offices of the Company are located at 164 West Washington Street.

It is with great regret that we must announce this month the death of Franklin Wampole, formerly secretary-treasurer of the Staybestos Manufacturing Company, Germantown, Philadelphia, Penna. Mr. Wampole departed this life on April 28th, after a long illness, and "ASBESTOS" feels keenly the loss of so good a friend.

A separate company to be known as "The Darcoid Company, Inc.," has been formed to take over the manufacture and distribution of the packings, mechanical rubber goods, and miscellaneous asbestos and rubber products of the Dominion Asbestos & Rubber Corporation. The Dominion Asbestos & Rubber Corporation will confine its activities to the manufacture and distribution of Dominion Brake Lining, and the new Dominion Shock Absorber.

Wm. M. Meek, president of the Dominion Asbestos & Rubber Corporation, is president and treasurer of the Darcoid Company. Wm. F. McClean, formerly of the Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Company, is vice president, and M. Rueger, formerly of the Dominion Asbestos & Rubber Corporation, is secretary.

The Dominion Asbestos & Rubber Corporation has for some time been limiting its sales effort to the automotive lines, but the new company is planning to increase its sales force and make an aggressive drive for packing business, both automotive and industrial.

The Stockholders of the United & Globe Rubber Corporation, of Trenton, N. J., recently, after consideration of the company's affairs selected an Executive Committee, consisting of J. Philip Bird, President of the Manufacturers Association, W. M. Hager of Princeton, N. J., and Foster M. Voorhees, Former Governor.

After examination of the affairs of the company the Executive Committee decided that conditions warranted its continuance as a working plant, and called a meeting of the creditors for June 6th. The creditors, more than one hundred of whom were present at the meeting, listened to an explanation of the situation of the Company, voted their sense of confidence in the management of the Executive Committee, and, at the request of the Committee, appointed a committee, of their own, consisting of Ex-Governor E. C. Stokes, Arthur H. Wood, H. J. Haigh, Passaic, N. J., W. M. Haff, Boston, Mass., and Robert Badenhop, New York City, to co-operate with the Executive Committee.

The plant of the United & Globe Rubber Corporation will therefore continue operations as heretofore.

PATENTS

On April 17th, No. 1,451,828, Serial No. 523,124 filed December 17, 1921. Described as an apparatus for making **Asbestos Yarn.** Patent granted to John Allen Heany, New Haven, Conn., assignor to Raybestos Products Corporation, New York; consists in an apparatus for making reinforced yarn, a rub motion device for applying fibrous material to a reinforced filament, a guide roller for directing the filament between the rubbing surfaces of the rub motion device, and means for receiving the fibrous material and bringing it into engagement with the reinforcing filament between the guide roller and the inlet portion of the rub motion device.

On April 29th, patent was granted to Frederick H. Gleason, of Cambridge, Mass., assignor of one half to Max Brown, Boston. No. 1,452,555, filed February 17th, 1921, Serial No. 445,876, covering **Method of Making Brake Linings** and described as follows: Method consisting of impregnating a fabric of vegetable fibre with a baking japan solution composed of a minor proportion of boiled linseed oil and a major proportion of gilsonite asphaltum and both dissolved in volatile solvent, and subjecting the impregnated fabric to live steam at a substantial pressure and a temperature materially in excess of 212° F. for a substantial interval.

On May 8th, to John Allen Heany of New Haven, Conn., assignor by mesne assignments to Rockbestos Products Corporation, No. 1,454,166, Serial No. 289,123. Described as an **insulation smoothing device** comprising a framework, resilient wiping members carried by the framework and pressure exerting members carried by the framework in opposed relation to each other and arranged to engage the wiping members opposite their point of engagement with a conductor.

On May 15th, to Wm. P. Zommer and George F. Magdziarz, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Illinois Gasket Company of Des Plaines, Ill. No. 1,455,560, filed January 31, 1921, Serial No. 441,272. Described as an automatic **gasket making machine** comprising die and punch mechanisms for punching core rings and setting the same within the channel gasket rings, and finishing die and punch mechanisms for forming the channel gasket rings around the core rings to form cord gaskets.

BUYERS CLASSIFIED INDEX

Being a listing of those firms whose products are of particular interest to those in the Asbestos Industry.

Rate for listing supplied on application.

We hope to gradually make this listing of great value to our readers.

ASBESTOS TEXTILE MACHINES

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.